

ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

The Great Paris Shooting Case—Fall Details of the Affair—The Action of the Corps Legislatif.

The Interview—The Shooting of Victor Noir. The Liberte, of Paris, edited by M. Emile de Girardin, January 12, contains the following details of the shooting of M. Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte:—

On learning the report of the affray one of the staff immediately set out for the office of the Marseillaise, and there found the following despatch:—

"AUGREUX, 5 P. M.—Dreadful attack—My witness, Victor Noir, killed by a pistol shot by Prince Bonaparte. He has just expired. PASCAL GROSSNET."

We immediately left for Autenil, passing by the Corps Legislatif. The session was over, but the hall was crowded. The report had been spread, but no one would believe it, nevertheless it was remarked that M. Rochefort precipitately left the Palais Bourbon and entered a carriage in company with M. Gustave Florens. Prince Pierre Bonaparte lives in No. 59 Rue Autenil. A crowd had assembled before the house, and a guard of some ten gendarmes were stationed before it. M. Noir had strength enough to descend the stairs, and was carried to a pharmacy, where he immediately expired. The ball had penetrated the heart.

While M. M. Victor Noir and Ulric de Fouvillie waited upon the Prince, M. M. Paul Grousset and George Santon awaited the issue of the interview below in the street. In leaving the house M. Noir fell a few steps from where his friends were standing, and crept a few yards on his knees.

Immediately afterwards, M. de Fouvillie rushed out, calling "Murder!" Seeing that the police, who had no orders to arrest the Prince, were satisfied with keeping him in sight, we returned to Paris, where the further particulars were gathered from M. de Fouvillie in person.

His statement runs as follows:— January 10, at one o'clock, M. Victor Noir and himself went to Prince Pierre Bonaparte's house, in order to demand satisfaction respecting certain articles published by him against M. Pascal Grousset in the Avenir de la Corse. Our cards were handed to two servants who were at the door. We were ushered into a small parlor, and ultimately into a drawing room. M. Pierre Bonaparte entered, when the following words were exchanged:—

"Sir, we call on the part of M. Paschal Grousset, in order to remit you a letter."

"So you do not come from M. Rochefort, and you are none of his tools?"

"Sir, we call on other business, and I beg to call your attention to this letter."

The letter was then handed to the Prince, who retired to a window in order to peruse it. After reading it he crumpled it in his hand and returned towards his visitors.

"I provoked M. Rochefort," he said, "because he is the standard bearer of the rabble. As to M. Grousset, I have nothing to reply to him. Are you the representative of that carrion (charogne)?"

"Sir," replied M. de Fouvillie, "we come loyally and courteously to fulfil the mission entrusted to us by our friend."

"Are you the bondsmen of that miserable Victor Noir then replied, "We are the bondsmen of our friends."

Then advancing suddenly and without further provocation, Prince Bonaparte slapped M. Noir in the face, and at the same time drew a ten-barrelled revolver, which he had hidden in his pocket, and fired point blank at M. Noir. Noir sprung up, pressed his two hands to his breast, and rushed to the door where he had entered. Then the Prince made towards M. de Fouvillie and fired another shot. M. de Fouvillie then drew a pistol from his pocket, but he could not get it out of the case. The Prince advanced, but when he saw the pistol he drew back, and placing himself in the doorway, took deliberate aim. Then M. de Fouvillie opened a door that he felt behind him and fled, crying "Murder!" While running a second shot was fired at him, which went through his coat.

THE PRINCE'S ACCOUNT. The version of the Prince differs from the above merely in the fact that his arm was raised in a menacing manner after being provoked by the language used by M. Victor Noir, who also slapped him first in the face. As he always carried a small revolver in his pocket, he instinctively drew it out and fired. The Prince's hasty temper was well known, and on the morning previous to the visit made to his house, M. Noir's brother had warned the latter of the consequences that might befall him, if he did not desist from such extreme measures being taken, but he thought that the Prince might have ordered his servants to turn them out.

THE SCENE OF THE ATTACK. The following is a description of the room where the fatal occurrence took place:— About twenty steps are ascended and the visitor finds himself in a fine gallery, a sort of ante-chamber to the saloon. This apartment, the walls of which are bare, has only one point worthy of note—namely, the chimney piece at the end, where there is a rather curious collection of swords, daggers, and firearms. There are specimens of them from every country, from the matchlock of the Chinese to the epingle of the Castille; from the primitive arquebuse of the Huguenots to the American rifle. There are also the most recent models, and lastly, the ordinary fowling piece. The Prince is a great amateur of weapons, and a new one is rarely produced without his receiving a visit from the inventor. Thus it is almost impossible for a visitor to sit down and lean against a piece of furniture without displacing an arm of some sort.

THE NEW COMMUNICATION TO THE EMPEROR—HIS MAJESTY'S REMARKS.

The Emperor learned the news on arriving at the railway station on his return from Rambouillet. M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, informed his Majesty, who became quite pale, and directed his informant to have the matter immediately brought before the judicial authorities. M. Emile Olivier, on leaving the Legislative Body, examined all the papers relating to the incident, and gave orders to have the Prince arrested. He then proceeded to the palace, and after stating to his Majesty the gravity of the situation in which Prince Pierre was placed, announced that he had directed the immediate commencement of the judicial examination. "I approve," said the Emperor, "of all that you have done. No member of my family is above the law, and justice must pursue its course with the greatest possible publicity."

THE COURT OF TRIAL. The following particulars concerning the High Court of Justice will be found interesting:— Instituted by the two constitutions of 1848 and 1852, this jurisdiction was organized by a *senatus consultum* of the 10th July, 1852, which, by maintaining the attributions established by article fifty-four of the constitution of that year, regulated the composition of the court and the mode of proceeding to be followed. The same rules are at present in vigor, and the principal of them are as follows:—The High Court judges without appeal all persons sent before it charged with crimes, outrages, or plots against the Emperor and against the safety of the State at home or abroad. It can only be summoned by a decree of the Emperor. It is composed—first, of a Chamber of Accusations and of a Judgment Chamber, formed of judges taken from those of the Court of Cassation; second, of a High Jury, taken from among the members of the Councils General in the departments. Each Chamber is composed of five judges and two substitutes, all of whom are appointed every year by the Emperor during the first fortnight of November. The imperial decree assembling the High Court designates, among the judges of each Chamber, the one who is to preside. The Procureur-General to the High Court and the public prosecutor are reappointed for each affair by the same decree. In case of the death of each Chamber names a clerk, who takes an oath. The jury chosen by lot from among the members of the Councils General consists of thirty-six members and four additional. When an affair has been submitted to the High Court by a decree of the Emperor, the Chamber of Accusation at once commences its functions and conducts the investigation, or charges some judge or officer of the judicial police with the inquiry. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole territory of the Empire, and its procedure is governed by the Code d'Instruction Criminelle. No Council-General of less than two years' standing can form part of the jury, any member of which absent without valid cause may be condemned to a fine of from 1000 to 10,000 francs, and deprivation of his political rights for a period of from one to five years. The accused and the public prosecutor may challenge members of the jury. A verdict of guilty or the admission of extenuating circumstances must be given by a majority, comprising more than twenty votes. The punishment is pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the penal code. Such is the legislation of the High Court of Justice.

THE CASE BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—M. ROCHFORT, OLIVIER, AND ITSELF ON THE ARBIS. The Legislative Body sat January 11, M. Schneider in the chair. M. Guyot-Montpayroux asked for leave to interpellate the Government on the necessity of subjecting the members of the Bonaparte family to the ordinary courts of law.

M. Rochefort—I wish to put a question to the Minister of Justice.

The President—You have permission to speak.

M. Rochefort—A murder was committed yesterday on a young man engaged on a sacred mission, that of a second sent to make a communication. The criminal is a member of the imperial family. I ask the Minister if he intends to oppose to the judgment and probable condemnation of that person the same denial of justice that was made to those citizens who were beaten with sticks by certain high dignitaries of the empire. The situation is grave, and the agitation immense. (Interruptions.) The murdered man is a child of the people. (Noise.)

The President—It was decided yesterday that questions should be put summarily and without development. Yours has been stated in precise terms. The Minister has now to consider whether he will reply to-day. (Hear, hear.)

M. Rochefort—I say that the victim is a child of the people. The population claims to judge the murderer themselves. They demand that the ordinary jury—(interruption and noise)—

The President—We are all children of the people. All are equal before the law, and you have no right to make distinctions. (Hear, hear.)

M. Rochefort—Then why appoint judges devoted to the imperial family? The President—You place judges under suspicion without knowing who they are. I now invite you to confine yourself to the question or I cannot allow you to continue.

M. Rochefort—I ask myself, after an occurrence like that of yesterday, and in presence of the facts which have been taking place for some time past, whether we are living under Bonapartes or Borgias. (Exclamations, cries of "Order! order!") I call on all citizens to arm and administer justice for themselves. (Renewed agitation.)

The President—M. Rochefort, I call you to order. (Hear, hear.) It is not permitted to take advantage of the immunity which covers members of this Chamber in order to use such language. (Fresh applause.)

M. Rochefort—Yesterday at six in the evening that man had not been arrested. (The rest of the phrase was lost in the noise.) The President—I invite the Chamber to calm and silence. The question is most serious, and remarks must not be allowed to be uttered without being heard by the President. (Assent.)

M. Emile Olivier, Minister of Justice—Gentlemen, we are justice and law. I ask you also to be calm and moderate.

M. Raspail—But murder has been committed. M. Emile Olivier—Allow me to explain. You will reply to me afterwards, if you please. You interpellate the Government with outrages. We shall reply to you without insults. (Hear, hear.) A painful event—

A Member of the Left—Painful event, indeed! It is a crime. M. Emile Olivier—If M. Rochefort were better acquainted with the rules of justice, of which he puts himself forward as the sole representative, he would know that when a citizen is awaiting trial under accusation no one has a right to anticipate the verdict of the judges and condemn him!—(Hear, hear.)

As soon as the Minister of Justice was informed yesterday of the painful event in question, he ordered the arrest of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The instructions were about to be executed when the Prince gave himself up as prisoner at the Conciergerie. That first measure having been adopted, there remained to consider what jurisdiction would be competent to judge the affair. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, through the Procureur Imperial, asked to be tried by an ordinary jury. I replied that the Minister of Justice was bound by the formal text of a *Senatus Consultum*, and that his duty was to apply the law, although he might subsequently consider whether the legislation did not require to be modified. (Hear.) I have in consequence submitted to the Emperor, for his signature, a decree convoking the Court of Justice. We will afterwards examine whether that exceptional jurisdiction should be abrogated, and we shall perhaps be of your opinion. But, sir, I will not tolerate that you should accuse any judge of being wanting in dignity and independence.

M. Rochefort—I refer to my own condemnations. M. Emile Olivier—You have only to refer to some of your colleagues who exercise their profession before the tribunals, and they will tell you that the French bench is deficient in neither of those qualities. (Hear.)

M. Raspail—It has no independence whatever. (Do not interrupt.) M. Emile Olivier—Moreover, the jurisdiction before which we send Prince Pierre Bonaparte is not of recent creation; it is composed not only of judges, but also of a jury chosen by lot among the councillors-general of all the departments. You appeal at every moment to public opinion; therefore, why do you complain that the whole country, and not the city of Paris alone, should be the judge of Prince Pierre Bonaparte? (Applause.) After this explanation, I have only to add that the Government has fulfilled its duty—(Yes, yes)—with firmness, promptitude, and decision. (Hear, hear.) It will continue in the same course. Let us not exaggerate the gravity of the situation. A murder has been committed by a high personage; we prosecute him, and thus prove that, faithful to democratic principles, we subject both great and small to the justice of the country. (Loud applause.)

M. Rochefort and Raspail—That is what we demand. M. Emile Olivier—As for the provocations by which an attempt is made to excite popular passions, by speaking of a "man of the people killed" and by descriptions of a nature to excite the imagination, we look on them calmly and without fear. We are the law, right, moderation, and liberty; and, if you compel us, we will use force also. ("Hear, hear," prolonged bravos and applauses.)

M. Raspail—You are applauding a melancholy act. The President—The Chamber has commended language which deserves to be supported.

M. Raspail—The murder has caused more sensation than that of Traupmann. (Interruption.) And the authority to which you defer it is not justice.

The President—You must confine yourself to the question. M. Raspail—The tribunal before which the murderer of Victor Noir will be tried will be composed of judges named by yourselves. We know what those high courts of justice are. We have seen them at work. They are devoted to the men by whom they are appointed. (Noise.) Have we not daily examples?

The President—I cannot permit doubts to be cast on the independence and sincerity of the judicial authority. (Hear, hear.) M. Raspail—We require a jury not composed of enemies of the people. (Exclamations.) I repeat, we know what is meant by high courts of justice. In one of them was once found a man who had been condemned to the galleys.

The President—I have just received the following letter from the Procureur-General:—"Paris, January 11, 1870.—I have the honor to ask the right honorable Procureur to prosecute M. Rochefort, one of its members, for an offense against the Emperor and for incitement to revolt and civil war, in virtue of articles eighty-six of the Penal Code and two of the law of May 12, 1819. The infraction consists of an article published in the Marseillaise, entitled Murder and Attempted Murder, committed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Justice, Monsieur le Procureur, cannot allow contempt of the law to pass unexpressed, favor by its silence outrage, offense, and provocation to crime. I have the less hesitation to solicit from the legislative body the present authorization to prosecute, that in reality the offense is less one of the press than a violation of the common law, punished by the legislatures of all free peoples."

By the terms of the regulations this demand must be submitted to the bureaux. I ask the Chamber when they will be convoked to examine the application. Shall it be tomorrow? Numerous voices—Yes, yes.

M. Crueset—I propose that the President should have a copy of the paper incriminated deposited in each bureau.

The President—The request shall be acceded to. M. Guyot-Montpayroux—I ask that it shall be accompanied by one of the journals to which the Marseillaise in the first place replied.

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LEGAL NOTICES. LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MARY SIMMONS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to SAMUEL HOOD, ROBERT H. MERRICK, No. 37 S. SIXTH STREET, Executors.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. January 10, 1870. Sealed Proposals will be received until 4 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz:—

- STAMPED ENVELOPES. No. 1. Note size, 3/4 by 4 1/2 inches, of white paper. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3-1/16 by 5 1/2 inches, white, but, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required. No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 2 1/2 by 4 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 4. Extra letter size, 2 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 2 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 6. Extra letter size, 2 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 7. Official size, 2 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 8. Extra official size, 4 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS. 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, of bull or manilla paper. The above will be put in the most convenient manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except circulars) to be not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width. All envelopes and wrappers must be handed in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers must be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear the weight of the contents for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, proper labels must be furnished by the contractor, and the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels need not be furnished by the contractor, and the same must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the instruction and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent of the Department, to be designated by the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivery and expenses to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The contractor must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and in accordance with the designs provided, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any change of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers may be seen at the office of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal is the lowest, and who is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof, as required by the Department, and to pay the cost of the same. BIDDERS MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient securities, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1848, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale, or the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall not be in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are as follows, viz:— No. 1. Note size—1,114,000. No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used)—4,150,000. No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000. No. 4. Full letter size—67,567,000. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—243,500. No. 6. Extra letter size—2,504,500. No. 7. Official size—604,500. No. 8. Extra official size—1700. Wrappers—3,550,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL, Postmaster-General. 11 60d1M

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC. BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870. Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Rifled Cannon, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 300 Guns, 354 Carriages, 96,157 Projectiles, and 1,000,000 Implements, the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau. Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles. The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or his agents, within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered. The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider in the interest of the Government to accept. Proposals should be addressed to the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, Etc." A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau. 18 50t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance. For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate posts, the coping of the wall, and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gross.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 24 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for selecting building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 S. SIXTH STREET.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chestnut, on the 14th day of FEBRUARY next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts. 1 19 50t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870. PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its streets, will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss, to have cast-iron, riveted, and painted, and with arches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron girders, as described in the specifications. The entire length of structure to be 210 feet, the spans to be 105 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond, with two approved securities, in the sum of \$50,000. Fifteen per cent to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the \$50,000 retainer, shall amount to 80 per cent of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 25th instant. MOSES A. DROPSIE, President of the Commission. 1 25a0t

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